ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AT BOSTON'S CONVENTION.

Brings a Greeting From the Mother Church -The Need of Beligion for the Home Subway Tavern Resolution Buled Out of Order-Business of the Day.

Boston, Oct. 6 .- An address by the Archbishop of Canterbury was the chief feature of to-day's sessions of the Episcopal convention. The address was listened to by Bishops, presbyters and lay delegates in one body. The Archbishop said:

Bishops, presbyters and lay delegates in one body. The Archbishop said:

I have reached the culminating moment of a journey, the importance of which, as it seems to me, has been daily increasing—a journey undertaken with a direct view to this precise hour. It was in acceptance of your Presiding Bishop's invitation to this convention that I crossed the Atlantic. I understand the true significance alike of the invitation and of the welcome which has made each successive day and place so memorable. It was, of course, in the virtue of the responsible office which it is my privilege to hold that your invitation reached my hands and that I stand in your presence to-day.

One link or claim indeed there is which I possess alone, I think, among the diocesan Bishops of England, alone certainly among all the Archbishops of Canterbury whom the centuries have seen. It is this: My ordination to the episcopate came in part from you. Among those who laid their hands upon my head in Westminster Abbey on St. Mark's Day in 1891 stood the venerable and apostolic figure of Benjamin Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, who, as he has himself recorded, came straight from Egypt to England on purpose to be among my consecrators.

I come to dell you of the absorbing interest with which we in England watch your gathering strength, your constantly increasing use of the apparently boundless opportunities which are multiplying daily to your hands, and of our fellowship in your prayers for the spirit of wisdom and understanding, of counsel and of strength. But I am here by your courtesy, to learn rather than to speak, to understand, if it may be, somewhat more clearly than before the practical working of such a convention—such a representative Church council, clerical and lay, as has, in its now triennial gatherings, served your Church so well for 120 years, and may appropriately be a model and a guide, in a large and general sense, for new departures of a similar sort in other branches of our communion.

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printely be a model and a guide, in a large and general sense, for new departures of a similar sort in other branches of our communion.

It is not for nothing that I have been in touch during the last few weeks with a daily succession of your foremost men and have learned so much about things which are at issue. Your problems are not all of them our problems. Of some of yours, and especially of some which concern the Southern State, we have a experience whatever. Of others we have ample knowledge, but under conditions so different from your own as to render the comparison academic rather than practically serviceable. And others there are, so like these which are set for our solution in the older land, that the arguments one either side in the controversy might be transferred almost verbatim across the sea. Anyhow, this at least is certain, that beneath them all we find an underlying element which is absolutely common to us both, an atmospheric stratum peculiar, I think, to religious life and energy. There is the temptation, common to ecclesiastics, lay and elerical, in every clime and in every century, the temptation to give "means" rather than "ends" the main place in our thoughts, the temptation to lose the true proportion between large matters and small, the temptation to take a petty view of what life's issues really are.

And, on the other hand, it is in that same atmosphere, happily common to us all, that we find the invigorating and helpful forces on which we can thankfully rely, the high enthusiasm and the pure resolve which spring from our definite and unswerving hold on the Church's creed. Naturally, we want by all means to make certain that our Church system, and our Church rules and canons, and our Church services are loyal and orthodox, are coherent and straightforward, are reverent and helpful to those for whose good they are devised, and that our manner of worship is of the sort to evoke the very best that man can offer.

But at his juncture, as it seems to me, the paramount necessity of all is t

say it is wholly false, it surely behooves every gathering of churchmen to consider well what they can do to safeguard the men and women, and above all, the children, of America and of England from a peril whose gravity it is impossible to overestimate, because it affects the very foundation of our Christian life. I am not presumptuous enough to try to judge of the degree to which this danger is at present yours.

You can tell, as of course I cannot, whether adequate provision is somehow being made

danger is at present yours.
You can tell, as of course I cannot, whether adequate provision is somehow being made in the America of to-day for securing that the children of your people shall nowhere grow up ignorant of the fulness and the significance of their Christian heritage.

People speak sometimes of the "ties and links" which unite our church in England with yours in the United States. But are the words appropriate? We are learning, I hope, to regard the relationship, in all es sential things as one of identity rather than as filial or fraternal. Our spiritual ancestry down to very recent days is absolutely one. Our power of mutual society, help and comfort has been proved and proved again. In Lambeth Palace Chapel no instructed mancan look round him without the inrush of thoughts, associations and memories rich and pientiful, modern as well as old, belonging in a special sense to you.

If my presence in your convention be permitted, in the providence of God, to promote in any degree the efficiency of our Church's life as a banded force for the bettering of what is amiss in public or in private things—for the ceaseless fight against impurity and selfishness and greed, against impurity and selfishness and greed, against impurity and selfishness, I shall rejoice indeed.

Just before the deputies adjourned for lunchern a resolution condemning the

Just before the deputies adjourned for luncheon a resolution condemning the action of Bishop Potter in dedicating the Subway Tavera in New York was introduced by John Cameron Buxton, a lay delegate from North Carolina. The resolution which was finally deelegated out of lution, which was finally declared out of order, did not refer to Bishop Potter by name, but its purport was recognized im-mediately and a protest was raised, on the

mediately and a protest was raised, on the ground that it criticised the action of a member of the House of Bishops, which was forbidden by the rules of the convention. On this ground President McKim ruled it out of order.

A resolution from Mr. Stotsenberg of Alabama relative to the condemnation of lynching in the South was referred to the committee on the state of the Church. Later the question was reconsidered, and on motion of the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of New York the question was referred to a special committee, of which he was appointed chairman.

Abot the first business transacted in the afternoon session was the adoption of the report of the committee on conformity in the matter of marriage of divorced persons. The report was read by the Rev. James H. Eccleston of Maryland and was adopted without comment the

and was adopted without comment, the committee being continued in office. The report was to the effect that uniformity would be hard to secure.

The deputies voted to accept the report of the committee appointed three years ago to ascertain the mind of the Episconalians on the subject of chemicing the resource. palians on the subject of changing the nan e of the Church. This committee decided that in view of the opposition encountered any change of name at this time was inex-

reading of a resolution that the words "of the Protestant Episcopal Church" should be omitted from the title page of the Book of Common Prayer. Several thought such action in effect would change the name of the Church and the matter was finally referred to the committee on the prayer book.

Before the convention adjourned for the day it was announced that the Woman's

the day it was announced that the Woman's Auxiliary had collected and contributed \$143,700 during the last three years.

Union Denounces Connecticut Wrecker. District 15 of the International Association of Machinists, whose members are employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, met yesterday at 116 Centre street and denounced the attempt to wreck the battle-ship Connecticut. James Wilson, business agent of the union, said that the men who worked on the ship were anxious to see the man who did the mischief arrested.

WE'RE TO LOSE JOHN MOST. Chicago Is to Get Him-He's Sore on th

John Most announced yesterday that he has decided to make Chicago his headquarters and will remain in that city for an ndefinite time. From Chicago he will make trips to other cities to lecture and spread the Anarchist propaganda.

Berr Most says that the Anarchists in this city have not stood by him as they ought to havedone, though he has devoted all his time to the cause of anarchy for twentyfive years and has made sacrifices in order

Anarchists, according to him, turn against their fellows in adversity just like the rest of the world

NO CRIME TO TAKE A DRINK. Ommen's Severe Comments on Raid Which Flushing Girl Was Caught.

In company with four other girls, all strangers to her, Miss Libbie Leck, 22 years old, of Flushing, L. I., was arraigned before Judge Ommen in the Yorkville court yesterday on the charge of disorderly conduct. The other girls were not at all embarrassed, but when Miss Leck was called up she began crying bitterly. The father and mother of the girl came up on the bridge before the Judge with her. They had learned, early this morning, the surprising news that their daughter had been locked up in Yorkville prison all night, and they had hurried to New York. Mr. Leck is a mechanic in Flushing and said he had never had anything like this happen in his family

Miss Leck left home about 2 o'clock Miss Leck left nome about 2 o clock Wednesday afternoon to come to New York and stay over night with a girl schoolmate, as her parents supposed. They had never even entertained the slightest suspicion as to the character of their daughter's

as to the character of their daughter's company.

The girl said that she was met at the Thirty-fourth street ferry by her friend, who suggested that they walk around a little. About 5 o'clock they entered a hotel at 136 Third avenue, where they sat down and had one drink. They had been there but a short time when the doors opened and Capt. Gallagher and Detective Vance walked in. Miss Leck was arrested, but in the excitement her friend escaped.

When she was arraigned yesterday in

walked in. Miss Leck was arrested, but in the excitement her friend escaped.

When she was arraigned yesterday in Yorkville Court Judge Ommen criticised the police very severely for arresting people who were merely in a hotel eating or drinking in broad daylight and disturbing no one.

"Why," said the Judge, "if you went into the Waldorf-Astoria and locked up a few women who were eating and drinking there the town would be in a riot."

"Well," replied Detective Vance, "I was only acting under orders."

"Pretty queer orders," said the Magistrate. "I can't understand it. Can you show me why you lock such people up? There is nothing in the Penal Code that says a person can't drink in a saloon."

After asking a few more questions the Magistrate discharged the girl, and her parents took her home.

STRIKING BAKERS REPLACED. Agreement They Wanted Their Bosses to

Sign Makes Employers Lawbreakers. The Master Bakers' Protective Association announced vesterday that it has filled the places of the bakers who struck on Tuesday against the open shop declaration of the employers. The Retail Bakers' Association has also decided on the open

George G. Wallspaugh of the Master Bakers' Protective Association said to a

Sun reporter last evening:
"To show the utter unfairness of the union, with which we will never have anything more to do, I will give one instance. We had an apprentice to whom stance. We had an apprentice to whom we were paying \$10 a week. The union delegates, after looking him over, decided that he was too old to be an apprentice, and we had to discharge him. The union found him a place as a journeyman in a non-union shop at less than \$10 a week."

Illustrating the inconsistency of the unions in regard to the ten hour law, Charles E. Abbott, president of the State Association of Master Bakers, which is trying to have the law amended, said last night:

"The agreement the unions want us to-

"The agreement the unions want us to-sign provides that the ten hour law must be strictly obeyed. The next provision provides for overtime and stipulates the wages to be paid therefor. Yet if the men work overtime the law is violated, and when a man is discharged, if he feels eniteful he can get an employer whose spiteful he can get an employer whose men work overtime arrested and fined. It is with one of these cases as a basis that we are trying to get this law amended so that emergency work can be paid for as overtime."

PLASTERERS' STRIKE EXTENDS. National Union Induced to Carry It to New

York Contracts in Other Cities. The New York delegates to the convention of the International Plasterers' Society, which has just ended in Philadelphia, returned yesterday with a report that the convention had ordered strikes on contracts of all members of the Building Employers Association throughout the country.

The convention made James Manley of Brooklyn national president of the society. New York also was able to put six members on the international executive committee. This will give the New York unions a large vote in swinging the national union to act

as it desires in any local fights.

In the outside strikes the local unions represented at the convention were directed represented at the convention were directed to pay special attention to the contracts of the Thompson-Starrett Company and the George A., Fuller Company. Local Union of Philadelphia was expelled for refusing to obey the strike order. The Chicago union which also refused to obey the order was allowed eighteen hours to decide wheth. was allowed eighteen hours to decide whether to obey it or be expelled. It decided to obey the order in twelve hours.

Strikes against the Thompson-Starrett and Fuller companies have been ordered in Baltimore, Pittaburg, Boston, St. Louis and Washington. Local unions in these cities which refuse to obey the strike order will be suppended.

OLD MR. BRODY MISSING. He Left His Home Tuesday With \$1,400 in His Pocket.

The friends of Matthew Brody, 83 years old, of Bay Sixteenth street, Bath Beach, have asked the police to look for him. He has been missing from his home since Tuesday. When he left he had \$1,400 in cash in his pockets, the result of a sale of real

He has lived with his daughter for several years. She said yesterday that the old man had always been of a sprightly and jovial disposition and that when he left the house, carrying the money with him, she had cautioned him to be very careful.

"The youngster that gets that money from me will be a real smart chap," he replied. replied.

He left the house saying he was going to visit his friend, Daniel Wright of 26 Hubbard place. He did not reach his friend's home.

WIDOW WEDS A YOUTH. She Is 44 and He Is 19-His Parents Give

Their Consent. PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6 .-- After a clergyman had refused to marry Mrs. Mary L. Raymond, a widow, who gave her age as it years, to her youngest boarder, John Tatro, a boy aged 19 years, a Justice of the Peace performed the ceremony this after-

noon.

The boy husband was obliged to secure the consent of his parents to marry. One clergyman refused to marry the couple on the ground that he believed they would not be happy and pointed out that the difference in ages was most unusual for mating. The widow persevered and as there was no legal objection to the marriage the justice officiated.

Martini & Rossi

Vermouth Has educated the popular taste to the full appreciation of the benefits of Vermouth Drinking.

ROW IN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

FRAUD CRY IN THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Closing Session of the Annual Meeting Held in Great Confusion-President Moore Reclected, but His Management of the League Is Criticised.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.-Wrangling and bitterness and open charges of fraud marked the closing hours of the convention of the National Republican League to-day, and when the body adjourned many of the members were in bad humor. The trouble arose over the election of officers, and, although National President Moore had a clear majority from the start the fight against him was determined and bitter, and many scathing epithets were applied to him and his supporters.

President Moore, Scott Benham of Cincinnati and J. B. McFatrick of Chicago were placed in nomination for president, and in the seconding speeches the administration of the league was severely attacked. It was charged that President Moore had done nothing to build up the league and that the poor attendance at this meeting was a protest against his administration.

Mr. Moore was defended and something like order was restored till Delaware was reached in the roll call. There was no one present from that State, but the fourteen votes were cast for Moore by a delegate from Pennsylvania, who said that he had he credentials of the delegates. Cries of "fraud" greeted the casting of the vote, but it was recorded and counted.

The question of the right of Massachusetts to a vote in the convention caused some noisy discussion. Charges of unfairness were flung back and forth. The College League representatives insisted that they had a right to cast a vote for the State. The Moore men refused to listen to this claim, and the floor of the convention was filled with delegates shouting and gesticulating in their efforts to secure recogni-

The question of the standing of Massachusetts was placed before the convention for a decision. The yeas and nays were too evenly divided for decision, and after series of discussions, so warm that the services of the sergeants-at-arms were required, the roll of States was called and Massachusetts was allowed to cast the full vote.

When the result of the roll call was announced President Moore was shown to have been reelected by a vote of 793 to 249 for McFatrick and 289 for Bonham. The other officers of the league were reelected

without opposition. Certain changes in the constitution were adopted. The most important change is the increase in the power of the executive committee. The vice-president is made a member of the executive committee. The executive officers of the league, by the change in the constitution, are prohibited from receiving salaries.

John Virgin of Philadelphia presented his resolution

"Resolved, That this convention urge nembers of Congress to use their influence to modify the civil service law by removing the age limit as to eligibility, and that copies of this resolution be printed and placed in the hands of every member of

The resolution was laid on the table. The convention adjourned this afternoon.

PATRIARCH IN HANDCUFFS

With a Bad Citizen Paper-Tammany and Morgan Have a Tart Interlude. Herman Levy, a patriarchal looking

man who lives at 88 Cannon street, was arrested three days ago on the charge of having fraudulent citizen's papers. They took me in handcuffs to the office of Mr. Morgan, Superintendent of Elections," he related, and his wife and son and daughter chorused: "Woe! woe! In handouffs!"

The old man slept a night in jail before bail could be obtained for him. City Clerk Scully went on his bond and he was held for the Grand Jury by Commissioner Shields. He believes he was arrested because his name was written Heyman in-

stead of Herman on the paper.

"As a matter of fact," Assistant United States District Attorney Marx said, "Levy got his paper in October, 1876, in the old Superior Court by swearing that he came to this country before he was 18 years old, which he admits he did not. But politicians of the time told him it was all right

so to do.

Charles H. Knox, chairman of the law committee of Tammany Hall, sent a protest on Wednesday to Superintendent Morgan against the treatment of Italian Morgan against the treatment of Italian voters who possess alleged fraudulent naturalization papers. He accused Mr. Morgan of exceeding his authority in retaining suspected papers, and declared that Tammany Hall's law committee would

retaining suspected papers, and declared that Tammany Hall's law committee would protect the rights of electors and would use such means as the law permits to hold Mr. Morgan to strict accountability for the acts of himself and his subordinates.

Mr. Morgan sent a tart reply to this letter yesterday, in which he said it was a matter of common notoriety that elections in this State have been tainted with corruption through the use of fraudulent naturalization papers, and that he proposed to check illegal voting so far as lay in his power. He said he would continue his investigations within proper legal bounds, without any interference or dictation on the part of any organization, political or otherwise, or any set of individuals. At the same time, he promised to show every consideration possible under the law to those who, through ignorance, have come into possession of naturalization papers to which they are not legally entitled.

Supreme Court Justice Leventritt re-

titled.
Supreme Court Justice Leventritt reserved decision yesterday on the habeas corpus writ sued out by Antonio Colonesi, who was held in \$300 bail because of his refusal to be sworn in a John Doe proceeding instituted by Mr. Morgan. Tammany intends to make the case a test of Mr. Morgan's powers over naturalized voters. Mr. Witte, Colonesi's lawyer, argued that Mr. Morgan, while empowered to swear witnesses, could not compel a man to testify nesses, could not compel a man to testify where the proceedings related to the witness himself. The prisoner was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

Stick of Dynamite in His Buckwheat. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 6 .- While unloading buckwheat in his barn to-day, Milton Poust, a farmer, found a stick of dynamite in a sheaf of the grain. Had it not been for the discovery the explosive would have been fed into the thrasher. HOLY OF HOLIES OF BUDDHISM.

THE JO-KANG IN LHASA LONG BARRED TO STRANGERS.

Great Treasure House of a Country and a Faith—Courts and Chambers of Great Antiquity-Shrines and Bowls of Butter -Most Famous Idol in the World and Its Impressive Surroundings.

It is not always realized that it is in the Cathedral of Lhasa, not in the palace outside, that the spiritual life of Tibet and of the countless millions of Northern Buddhism is wholly centred. The policy of isolation which has for so long been the chief char-acteristic of the faith finds its fullest expression in the fanatical jealousy with which this temple, the heart and focus of Lamaism, has been safeguarded against the stranger's intrusion.

What Tibet is to the rest of the world, what Lhasa is to Tibet, that the Jo-kang is to Lhasa, says the London Times, and it is not entirely clear, in spite of more than one so-called description of the interior, that any European, or even native spy, has ever before ventured inside. There has, perhaps, been reason enough for this. It is possible that pardon for having visited the city of Lhasa, or the Potala Palacewhich is in comparison almost a place of resort-might have been obtained on terms, but there could hardly have been a reprieve for the luckless intruder once discovered inside these darkened and windowess quadrangles. Certainly neither the ground plan published by Giorgi in the eighteenth century nor any of the detailed accounts published more recently suggest that their authors had any first hand acquaintance with the place.

The exterior is devoid of either beauty or dignity. The interior, on the other and, is unquestionably the most important and interesting thing in Central Asia. It s the treasure house and kaabah, not of the country only, but of the faith, and it is curious that while the magnificent Potala s a casket containing nothing either ancient or specially venerated, the priceless gems of the Jo-kang should be housed in a building which literally has no outside walls at all. All round the Cathedral the dirty and insignificant council chambers and offices, in which the affairs of Tibet are debated and administered, lean like parasites against it for support, huddled together and obscuring the sacred structure to which

they owe their stability. Exclusion from its sacred precincts is officially pronounced against those also who have incurred the suspicion or displeasure of the ruling hierarchy of Lhasa, and it is a curious proof of the autocratic power which is exercised, with regard to this cathedral. as well as of the insignificance of the suzerainty, that on Aug. 11 in this year the Viceroy himself, going in state to the Jokang to offer prayer on the occasion of the Chinese Emperor's birthday, had the door chinese Emperor's birthday, had the door shut in his face. To this insult the opportunity I have enjoyed of examining the temple with a fulness that would otherwise have been impossible was due.

Anxious to retaliate, the Amban—who was on a subsequent day grudgingly permitted to visit the ground floor only of the building—used, our presence in Lhasa to

mitted to visit the ground floor only of the building—used our presence in Lhasa to teach the keepers of the cathedral a lesson in manners. At any rate, to our surprise a definite invitation was one day extended to one or two of the members of the mission to make a morning visit into Lhasa for the purpose of examining the treasures of the innermost sanctuary of Buddhism. It was accepted. A Chinese guard of the residency, armed with tridents, halberds and scythe-headed lances, provided our escort, and immediately upon our arrival the great doors, half hidden in the shadow under the many-pillared propylon, were under the many-pillared propylon, were opened and at once barred again behind us. Just in front, seen through a forest of pillars, was an open and veranda courted yard. Its great ago was at once apparent. The paintings on the walls were barely distinguishable through a heavy cleak of dirt and grease, and it was difficult to imagine the colors with which the capitals of the pillars and the raftered roof overof the pillars and the raftered roof overhead had originally been painted. The court is open to the sky and is surrounded by none of the small chapels which are the chief feature of the inner quadrangles of the Jo-kang. The architecture is of the 'kind invariable in religious buildings in Tibet—a double row of pillars carry the half seef surehead, each supporting on a small

Tibet—a double row of pillars carry the half roof overhead, each supporting on a small capital a large bracketed abacus, voluted and curved on both sides and charged in the centre with a panel of archaic carving. The wooden doors which secure both entraces of the first court are of immerse size, heavily barred, and embossed with size, heavily barred, and embossed with filigree ring plates of great age.

At the opposite end of the court an open door communicates with the second court, revealing a bright mass of hollyhocks, snapdragon and stocks, vivid in the sun.

The sanctity of the temple obviously in-The sanctity of the temple obviously increased as we venture into this inner court. Its sides are honeycombed by small dark chambers, apparently built in the thickness of the enormous wall. Each is an idol crowded sanctuary. Into these obscure shrines one stumbles, bent almost double to avoid the dirt of the low greasy lintel. Once inside, the eye requires some time to distingtish anything more than the dim outlines of an altar in the middle of the chamber. On it stand one or two copper or brass bowls filled high with butter, each bearing on its half congealed surface a dimly burning wick in a little pool of self-thawed oil. These dim beads of yellow light provide all the illumination of the cave, and after a little one can j st disting ish the solemn images squatting round the walls, betrayed by points and rims of light, reflected here and there from the projections and edges of golden draperies or features. The smell is abortinable. The air is exhausted and charged with rancid vapors. Everything one touches drips with grease. eased as we venture into this inner court.

exhausted and charged with rancid vapors. Everything one touches drips with grease. The fumes of burning butter have in the course of many generations filmed over the surfaces and clogged the carving of doors and walls alike. The floor underfoot is slippery as glass. Upon this receptive roundation the grime and reek of centuries have steadily descended, with results that may be imagined. Except that the images themselves apparently receive from time to time a perfunctory wipe with the greasy rag which is generally to be found in a conspicuous place beside a Tibetan altar, there is not in one of these numerous chapels the slightest sign of

to be found in a conspicuous place beside a Tibetan altar, there is not in one of these numerous chapels the slightest sign of consideration, respect or care.

Once under the eastern end of the Jokang, one finds the darkness deepen fast. There is no light but such as can find its way under the wide half roofs and through the trellises, screers and awnings which almost entirely close in the central court. In the gloom one passes by ancient chapel after chapel, where the dim half light barely reveals the existence of the dark recess guarded by its iron screen. The archaic walls share with the smooth worn pillars the burden of the warped rafters overhead. The stone slabs underfoot are worn into a channel, and the grime of a thousand years has utterly hidden, the pictures—if there ever were any—on the walls. At last one turns to the right, passing close beneath the uplifted figure of the great Tsong-kapa, the Luther of central Asia. It is a contemporary likeness, and one could wish that there were more light by which to see it than is afforded by the dim radiance of the butter lamp before his knees. But his very posture is significant, for, instead of having his back to the wall behind him, Tsong-kapa faces south, and this is the first indication that we are at last drawing near to the Holy of Holies.

We have now reached the eastern end of the eathedral, and are passing behind the We have now reached the eastern end of the cathedral, and are passing behind the trellis work of the inner court; in the twilight it is difficult to distinguish the half-seen figures which people the recesses and line the sides of the path along which we grope our way. Ten paces more and the Jo itself is before us.

is before us.

The first sight of what is beyond question the most famous idol in the world is uncamily impressive. In the darkness it

is at first difficult to follow the lines of the shrine which holds the god. One only realizes a high pillared sanctuary in which realizes a high pillared sanctuary in which the gloom is almost absolute, and therein, thrown into strange relief against the obscurity, the soft gleam of the golden idol which sits enthroned in the centre. Before him are rows and rows of great butter lamps of solid gold, each shaped in curious resemblance to the pre-Reformation chalices of the English Church. Lighted by the tender radiance of these twenty or thirty beads of light, the great glowing mass of the Buddha softly looms out, ghostlike and shadowless. in the 'murky'

ghostlike and shadowless, in the murky

It is not the magnificence of the statue that is first perceived, and certainly it is not that which makes the deepest and most lasting impression. For this is no ordinary representation of the Master. The features are smooth and almost childish, beautiful they are not, but there is no need of beauty they are not, but there is no need of beauty here. Here is no trace of that inscrutable smile which from Mukden to Ceylon is inseparable from our conceptions of the features of the Great Teacher. Here there is nothing of the sæddened smile of the Melancholia, who has known too much and has renounced it all as vanity. Here, instead, is the quiet happiness and the quick capacity for pleasure of the boy who had never yet known either pain, or disease, or death. It is Gautama as a pure and eager prince, without a thought for the morrow or a care for to-day.

No doubt the surroundings, which are effective almost to the verge of theatricality, account for much, but this beautiful statue is the sum and climax of Tibet, and as one

effective almost to the verge of theatricality, account for much, but this beautiful statue is the sum and climax of Tibet, and as one gazes one knows it and respects the jealousy of its guardians. The legendary history of this idol is worth retelling. It is believed that the likeness was made from Gautama himself, in the happier days of his innocence and seclusion in Kapali-vastu. It was made by Visvakarma—no man, but the constructive force of the universe—and is of gold, alloyed with the four other elemental metals, silver, copper, zinc and iron, symbolical of this world, and it is adorned with diamonds, rubies, lapis-lazuli, emeralds and the unidentified Indranila, which modern dictionaries prosaically explain as sapphire.

This priceless image was given by the King of Magadha to the Chinese Emperor for his timely assistance when the Yavanas we coverrunning the plains of India. From Pekin it was brought as her dowry by Princess Konjo in the seventh century. The crown was undoubtedly given by Tsong-kapa himself in the early part of the fifteenth century, and the innumerable golden ornaments which heap the Khil-kor before the image are the presents of pious Buddhists from the earliest days to the present time. Among them are twenty-two large butter lamps, eight of a somewhat smaller size, twelve bowls, two "precious Wheels of the Law," and a multitude of smaller articles, all of the same metal.

These are arranged on the three shelves of the Khil-kor, and the taller articles conceal the whole of the image from his shoulders downward. To this fact may perhaps be due the common, but mistaken, description of the Jo as a standing figure.

shoulders downward. To this fact may perhaps be due the common, but mistaken, description of the Jo as a standing figure. Across and across his breast are innumerable necklaces of gold, set with turquoisés, pearls, and coral. The throne on which he sits has overhead a canopy supported by two exquisitely designed dragons of

able necklaces of gold, set with turquoises, pearls, and coral. The throne on which he sits has overhead a canopy supported by two exquisitely designed dragons of silver gilt, each about ten feet in height. Behind him is the panel of conventional wooden foliage, and the "Kyung," or Garuda Bird, overhead can just be seen in the darkness. Closer examination shows that almost every part of the canopy and seat is gilded, gold, or jewelled.

The crown is perhaps the most interesting jewel. It is a deep coronet of gold, set round and round with turquoise, and heightened by five conventional leaves, each enclosing a golden image of Buddha, and incrusted with precious stones. In the centre, below the middle leaf, is a flawless turquoise six inches long and three inches wide, the largest in the world. Behind the throne are dimly seen in the darkness huge figures standing back against the wall of the shrine all round. Rough hewn, barbarous, and unadorned they are, but nothing else could have so well supplied the background for this treasure of treasures as the Egyptian solemnity of these dark Atlantides, standing shoulder to shoulder on altar stones, where no lamps are ever lighted and no flowers are ever strewn.

Before the entrance, protecting the treasures of the shrine, is the usual curtain

lighted and no flowers are ever strewn.

Before the entrance, protecting the treasures of the shrine, is the usual curtain of horses' bits. This was unfastened at our request, and we were allowed to make a careful examination of the image. The gems are not, perhaps, up to the standard of a European market; so far as one could see, the emeralds were large, but flawed, and as is of course inavitable, the rearls see, the emeralds were large, but flawed, and, as is of course inevitable, the pearls, though of considerable size, were lustreless; but it would be difficult to surpass the exquisite workmanship of everything connected with this amazing image, and a

nected with this amazing image, and a closer inspection did but increase the impression of opulence.

Above, on the second floor, is an image which, after the Jo itself, is the most important treasure that the Jo-kang contains. In the southeastern corner of this story is the armory, where the walls and pillars alike are loaded with ancient and grotesque instruments of war. From this room a low, narrow passage leads down half a dozen stone steps into a small dungeon, where the statue of the guardian goddess, Palden-Lhamo, is worshipped. This is a most amazing figure. The three-eyed goddess, crowned with skulls, grins affably with mother of pearl teeth from her altar; upon her head and breast are jewels which the Jo himself might condescend to wear. with mother of pearl teeth from her altar; upon her head and breast are jewels which the Jo himself might condeacend to wear.

Eight large, square charm boxes of gold and gems, two pairs of gold set turquoise earrings, each half a foot in length, and a diamond studded fillet on the brow beneath the crown are perhaps the most conspicuous ornaments. Her breast plate of turquoise and corals is almost hidden by necklaces, and a huge irregular pearl, strongly resembling the "Dudley" jewel in shape, is at last distinguishable in the centre leaf of her crown. Before her burn butter lamps, and brown mice swarm fearlessly over walls and floor and altar, so tame that they did not resent being stroked on the lap of the goddess herself.

With this famous image of the guardian deity—who, as every Thetan knows, from the Dalai Lama to the peasant in the field—was reincarnated during the last century as Queen Victoria, the list of treasures in the Jo-kang of a special interest to Europeans is perhaps concluded. But for the Buddhist scholar there is an unexplored wealth which it may be many years before

Buddhist scholar there is an unexplored wealth which it may be many years before any second visitor will have the privilege of inspecting or the knowledge to appreciate. The great eleven faced Shenne-zig, the "precious" image of Tsongkapa, the innumerable figures of divine Rapa, the innumerable figures of divine teachers, each symbolically representing the spiritual powers with which he was endowed, the great series of the disciples of Buddha, the statue of the Guru Rimpoche, the usual "chamber of horrors," and hundreds of other objects, each worthy of the great Pantheon of Lamaism—all these must for the moment remain. these must for the moment remain un-noticed. But the longer one stays within these strange and sacred courts, the more amazing does the contrast appear between the priceless riches and historic sanctity of their contents and the squalid exterior of the most sacred structure in all the vast domain of Buddhism. Yet the face of the Buddha remains the dominant impression of the whole.

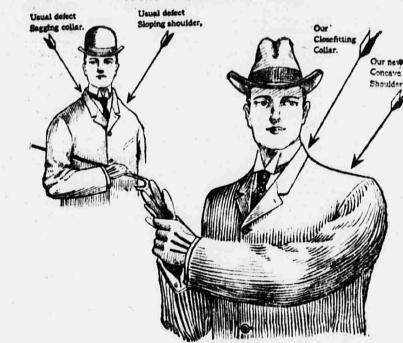
Brooklyn Arion Excursion Ends. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 6 .- The Brookyn Arion Singing Society, numbering about 125 members, with their wives and friends, concluded a four days outing to-day and left Harvey's Lake, where they have been since Tuesday, for their homes

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At \$15-Medium Length Overcoats of Black and Oxford unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots, silk lined throughout to edge of lapels.

At \$15—Cravenettes in the new loose 50 and 52 inch long models, made

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POLICEMAN O'BRIEN HURT. Run Over in an Attempt to Stop a Runaway

A horse hooked to an express wagon which was left in front of a store at Leonard which was left in front of a store at Leonard and Maujer streets, Williamsburg, ran away yesterday. As it crossed the car tracks at Grand and Leonard streets, Policeman Kennedy O'Brien caught hold of its bit and was knocked off his feet.

He was dragged along the asphalted roadway for nearly three blocks and then he was forced to let go. Two wheels passed over him. His left knee was dislocated and he received internal injuries and con-

and he received internal injuries and con-cussion of the brain. He was taken to his home, at 29 Sutton street.

Olean and Cattaraugus Centennial. OLEAN, N. Y., Oct. 6 .- A two days celepration of the Olean and Cattaraugus county centennial was begun here this morning. At 1:30 o'clock a big historical and industrial parade moved through the streets, after which exercises were held in the armory. Mayor Waring made an address of welcome. He gave, in doing so, a brief history of the first settlement of the city and then turned the town over to the visitors.

visitors.

The response was made by Buel R. Smith of this city, representing the county. At the close of the response M. M. Holmes sang "My Own United States," and the exercises closed with an address by the Hon. C. P. Vedder on "Cattaraugus county." visitors.

Brings 2,669 Many-Hued Birds. Two thousand birds of many hues got here last night on the steamship British Princess from Antwerpe

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